

# Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.  
IRONTON, MISSOURI.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

### The News in Brief.

**DURING** the session of Congress just terminated, 1,197 bills and joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate and 4,288 bills and joint resolutions in the House of Representatives. The number introduced during the first (or extra) session were, respectively, 778 and 2,526, making a grand total of 8,784 bills and joint resolutions introduced thus far during the present Congress. At the hour of adjournment, besides a great number of measures not yet reported from committees, there remained about 800 bills and joint resolutions on the Senate calendar and about 1,400 bills and joint resolutions on the House calendar (including some 900 pension and other private bills), which have been reported with committee recommendations for passage.

**THE Cincinnati Enquirer** of the 19th printed an extract from a personal letter to its editor from Horatio Seymour, in which the writer says: "I can not accept the nomination [for the Presidency] if it is made under any circumstances. I am not able to do the duties of any office. I hope my name will not be presented at Cincinnati in any way. I have never said I would accept a nomination, nor have I knowingly insinuated I would. I rely upon you to set me right with the delegates."

**A LETTER** from Samuel J. Tilden, addressed to the delegates from New York State to the National Convention, was published on the 21st. In it Mr. Tilden announces his renunciation of the nomination for the Presidency, and expresses his determination to withdraw from party leadership and to seek the repose of private life.

**ON** the last day of the session Mr. Windom presented the minority (Republican) report of the Exoduster Committee. The report is signed by Messrs. Windom and Blair. They assert that they found no evidence whatever tending to sustain the charge that the Republican party or any of its leaders have been instrumental, either directly or indirectly, in encouraging the exodus of blacks from the South to the North, and attribute the cause of the exodus to a feeling of insecurity for life and property on the part of the negroes, a denial of their political rights as citizens, persecution for political reasons, a system of cheating by landlords and storekeepers, etc., etc.

**BOTH** houses of Congress adjourned sine die at noon on the 19th. All regular annual appropriation bills were signed by the President in time to announce their approval before the hour of adjournment, and consequently all became laws. A number of nominations failed to receive action and expired at the close of the session; among them that of John P. Hartman as Collector of Customs of Philadelphia.

**THE Indiana Republican State Convention** for the nomination of State officers was held at Indianapolis on the 17th. The following nominations were made: For Governor, Albert G. Porter, of Marion County; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Hanna, of Putnam; Judges of the Supreme Court—Third District, Byron K. Elliott; Fifth District, William A. Woods; Secretary of State, G. R. Hawn, of Washington; Auditor, Col. E. H. Wolf, of Rush; Treasurer, Col. Roswell S. Hill, of Clay; Attorney-General, Judge D. P. Baldwin, of Cass; Reporter of Supreme Court, Francis M. Dice, of Fountain; Clerk of Supreme Court, Daniel Boyce, of Tippecanoe; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. J. M. Bloss, of Vanderburgh.

**THE Arkansas State Greenback Convention** met at Little Rock on the 16th and nominated a State ticket as follows: For Governor, Wm. P. Parks, of Lafayette; Secretary of State, Charles E. Tobey, of Hope; Treasurer, Wm. A. Watson, of Washington; Auditor, Chas. E. Cunningham, of Pulaski; Land Commissioner, Wilshire Riley, of White; Superintendent of Instruction, Peter Brugman, of Pulaski; Chief Justice, J. Callaway, of Phillips; Chancery Clerk, W. T. Hallaway, of White.

**THE National Prohibition Convention** was held at Cleveland, O., on the 17th. One hundred and forty-two delegates were present, representing twelve States, viz.: Arkansas, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Rev. Dr. Miner, of Boston, presided. For President, Neaf Dow, of Maine, was nominated by acclamation; for Vice-President, A. H. Thompson, of Westerville, Ohio.

**THE Colorado State Greenback Convention** met at Denver on the 18th and nominated Rev. A. J. Chittenden for Governor; Albert Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor; G. W. King, Secretary of State; John H. Pick, Jr., Treasurer; L. T. Hollingsworth, Attorney-General. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Kearney.

**THE Supreme Court of Indiana** has decided that the Constitutional amendment changing the time of holding the election for State officers in that State from October to November has not been legally ratified, inasmuch as it failed to receive a majority of the votes cast at the election at which it was voted upon. The opinion of the Court was rendered by Judge Biddle, Judges Hawk and Worden concurring, Judges Niblack and Scott dissenting.

**FROM** statistics furnished by the Department of Agriculture it appears that there has been an increase of seven per cent. in the acreage of cotton, the greatest increase being in the States of Texas and Tennessee. The condition of the crop is much better than last year, and a large yield is anticipated.

**THE Department of Agriculture** reports the acreage under winter wheat as slightly greater than last year. The condition of the crop is reported as remarkably good, being rated at 94, which is four per cent. above last year. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the crop is unusually healthy, and promises a very large yield. Kansas is the only State which has been affected by drought, and there the yield will be 72 per cent. of the average.

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

**THE** trial of Carrie, the murderer of Porter, the actor, at Marshall, Texas, was concluded on the 19th. The jury, after being out fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of insanity. Currie is reported to have immediately left the State.

**COL. DAVID L. PHILLIPS**, Postmaster at Springfield, Ill., died on the 19th, aged fifty-seven years. Col. Phillips was formerly one of the proprietors of the *Illinois State Journal*, and was appointed by President Lincoln United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois.

**THE** First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., offers \$5,000 reward for the arrest of President Waite. Later developments confirm previous reports of the utter failure of the bank, and, possibly, future developments may add to, rather than decrease, the liabilities, which are now placed at about \$450,000.

**THE** Irish members of Parliament have resolved to ask the English Government to double their proposed grant for the relief of Irish distress, and that \$300,000 be voted for the construction of fishery piers. Obstructive measures are threatened unless the Government complies with the request.

**THE** Dublin correspondent of the *London Daily News* telegraphs: There is no longer any doubt that the famine fever has appeared in some parts of the West and South of Ireland. A letter read in the Mansion-house Relief Committee from Charleston, May County, says famine fever of the most dangerous type is very prevalent and is making much progress. It has also appeared in Swenford, Mayo County, and Glengriff, Cork County.

**GEN. JOHN A. TUTTLE**, the first discoverer of gold in California, died on the 19th at Washington, D. C.

**THE** population of Kansas City, according to the new census returns, is not far from 54,000.

**THE** village of Homouna, in the county of Zemplen, Hungary, has been destroyed by fire. Many inhabitants were burned and others injured. Famine having raged since the beginning of winter, the misery is indescribable.

**A TERRIBLE** storm and water-spout occurred near Dresden, Saxony, by which sixty persons are reported to have been killed.

**THE** Boston and Albany Railroad Company has increased the wages of all employees 10 per cent., to take effect from June 1.

**A FIRE** at Batavia, N. Y., on the 19th, destroyed every building on the principal business street.

**HARRISON**, a well-known engraver of counterfeit bank notes, has been arrested at Toronto. He surrendered five plates, two being of United States legal tender notes.

**JUDGE J. B. HOWELL**, of Keokuk, Iowa, died on the 17th, aged sixty-four. He was at one time a newspaper man; then United States Senator, and for some years past one of the Commissioners of Southern Claims.

**GEN. ROCA**, Minister of War, has been declared elected President of the Argentine Confederation. He was backed by the Government. It is expected that his opponent, Dr. Tejedor, Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, will resist the installation of Gen. Roca, and possibly cause the secession of Buenos Ayres from the confederation, which would lead to a civil war.

**ROBERT DE CURCIER**, under sentence of death at Toronto, committed suicide by poison the day previous to the one fixed for his execution.

**AT** a meeting of the Leadville Miners' Union, held on the 17th, it was agreed to resume work at the terms on which they were employed previous to the strike, certain mine owners to recognize the eight-hour system in the future as heretofore, and giving pledges to use their influence to have that system generally adopted throughout the camp.

**JUDGE SAMUEL B. GOOKINS**, a well known jurist and writer, died of heart disease in Terre Haute, Ind., on the 14th.

**AT** Albuquerque, N. Mex., on the 15th, A. Young shot and killed Ed. Harris. Both were well known gamblers.

**GEN. GARFIELD** had a public reception in Washington on the evening of the 16th. It was tendered by the National Veteran Association.

**THE** King of Greece is being most royally entertained in London.

**ON** the 16th five tenant families were evicted near Balla, Ireland. At night they were conducted back to their holdings by a large and determined crowd.

**SNOW** fell in Minnesota on the 14th day of June.

**IT** is reported from Fort Keogh that 500 of Sitting Bull's band, from the other side of the International boundary, have come in and surrendered to Lieut. Whistler. They represented that great numbers of Indians were in a starving condition. It is said more are about to come in.

**THE** Government has decided to demand from the Spanish Government an extradition of the recent firing on the American steamer Ethel A. Merritt, near the Cuban coast, by a Spanish man-of-war.

**THE** Kentucky Democratic State Convention, held on the 17th, selected Henry Watterson, John Stevenson, Gen. Preston and Judge L. W. Nix as delegates at large to the Cincinnati Convention. A resolution instructing the delegates to vote as a unit in the National Convention was offered but subsequently withdrawn.

**THE** President has nominated as Commissioners to ratify the agreement with the Indians, Geo. W. Manypenny, Olin, Alfred B. Maccham, Washington; John B. Bowman, Kentucky; John J. Russell, Iowa, and Otto Mearns, Colorado.

**THE** labor troubles at Denver and Leadville were reported over on the 16th, and no further excitement was anticipated.

**A SANTA FE** special to the Denver Tribune, 20th, says: Gen. Bull reports from Fort Wing that on the 12th he had a council with head chiefs and many sub-chiefs and old men of the Navajo tribe. They acknowledged that some of their young men had been behaving badly, but denied having had a council with the Utes recently, and stated that if Capt. Bennett of the Ninth Cavalry was given them as Agent, they would endeavor to restrain the young men. No Indian depredations are reported from Southern New Mexico lately. Victorio's band is evidently in Chihuahua recuperating. Gen. Hatch asked permission to follow him into Mexico, which should be granted, as only a continued chase will subdue Victorio, and it is thought no obstacles would be found from Mexican authorities. Indian

trails are being reported in Grant County. Capt. Kramer, with 150 men, left Fort Bowie yesterday to scout in the San Francisco Valley.

**THE** Democrats of the Third Mississippi District have renominated Hon. H. D. Money for Congressman.

**HON. BURWELL B. LEWIS**, Representative in Congress from the Sixth Alabama District, has resigned.

**THE** Ohio State Board of Charities are investigating scandalous charges against the management of the Central Lunatic Asylum at Columbus.

**COL. ALBERT J. MYER**, Chief Signal Officer, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

**THE** Masonic and Odd Fellows' Building at Starkville, Miss., was burned on the 18th. The *Southern Live Stock Journal* office was completely destroyed. Total loss about \$50,000.

**FOUR** men were crushed to death and several others injured in the Yellow Jacket Mine at Gold Hill, Nev., on the 18th, by a carload of tools falling upon them from near the surface to the bottom.

**SAM. S. HOWARD** was hanged at Bastrop, Tex., on the 18th, for the murder of Alexander Farmer in May, 1888.

**THE** first honorary prize of the Berlin International Fishery Exhibition has been awarded to Prof. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. The United States receives the gold medal and address.

**HANLAN** was badly beaten by Ross in the Providence boat race, owing, as claimed by him, to a stitch in the side.

**BOSTON** celebrated the anniversary of Bunker Hill June 17, with great enthusiasm.

**A RECENT** telegram says: A terrible scourge resembling dysentery is prevailing in Adams, Mass., which baffles the skill of physicians. Over 1,000 persons, old and young, have been stricken down. Physicians are busy night and day. Many cases are feared to be fatal. There is little doubt that the epidemic is occasioned by impurities of the water in the reservoir.

**IT** is now known that the losses to the First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., when the doors were reopened, Mr. Anthony called attention to the fact that the President's message had not been read. He said it was a discourtesy to the President, and called for the ayes and nays upon a motion by Mr. Harris to take up the regular business. The motion was carried by nearly a party vote, and three or four bills passed. Mr. Conkling moved to take up the bill fixing the duty on barley malt, which was agreed to. Pending debate Mr. Garland moved to take up the President's message. Mr. Conkling said he had tried to have the message read the day before, but the President's regular order. So the President's message remained upon the table unread.

**AT** a meeting of the Leadville Miners' Union, held on the 17th, it was agreed to resume work at the terms on which they were employed previous to the strike, certain mine owners to recognize the eight-hour system in the future as heretofore, and giving pledges to use their influence to have that system generally adopted throughout the camp.

**JUDGE SAMUEL B. GOOKINS**, a well known jurist and writer, died of heart disease in Terre Haute, Ind., on the 14th.

**AT** Albuquerque, N. Mex., on the 15th, A. Young shot and killed Ed. Harris. Both were well known gamblers.

**GEN. GARFIELD** had a public reception in Washington on the evening of the 16th. It was tendered by the National Veteran Association.

**THE** King of Greece is being most royally entertained in London.

**ON** the 16th five tenant families were evicted near Balla, Ireland. At night they were conducted back to their holdings by a large and determined crowd.

**SNOW** fell in Minnesota on the 14th day of June.

**IT** is reported from Fort Keogh that 500 of Sitting Bull's band, from the other side of the International boundary, have come in and surrendered to Lieut. Whistler. They represented that great numbers of Indians were in a starving condition. It is said more are about to come in.

**THE** Government has decided to demand from the Spanish Government an extradition of the recent firing on the American steamer Ethel A. Merritt, near the Cuban coast, by a Spanish man-of-war.

**THE** Kentucky Democratic State Convention, held on the 17th, selected Henry Watterson, John Stevenson, Gen. Preston and Judge L. W. Nix as delegates at large to the Cincinnati Convention. A resolution instructing the delegates to vote as a unit in the National Convention was offered but subsequently withdrawn.

**THE** President has nominated as Commissioners to ratify the agreement with the Indians, Geo. W. Manypenny, Olin, Alfred B. Maccham, Washington; John B. Bowman, Kentucky; John J. Russell, Iowa, and Otto Mearns, Colorado.

**THE** labor troubles at Denver and Leadville were reported over on the 16th, and no further excitement was anticipated.

**A SANTA FE** special to the Denver Tribune, 20th, says: Gen. Bull reports from Fort Wing that on the 12th he had a council with head chiefs and many sub-chiefs and old men of the Navajo tribe. They acknowledged that some of their young men had been behaving badly, but denied having had a council with the Utes recently, and stated that if Capt. Bennett of the Ninth Cavalry was given them as Agent, they would endeavor to restrain the young men. No Indian depredations are reported from Southern New Mexico lately. Victorio's band is evidently in Chihuahua recuperating. Gen. Hatch asked permission to follow him into Mexico, which should be granted, as only a continued chase will subdue Victorio, and it is thought no obstacles would be found from Mexican authorities. Indian

trails are being reported in Grant County. Capt. Kramer, with 150 men, left Fort Bowie yesterday to scout in the San Francisco Valley.

**THE** Democrats of the Third Mississippi District have renominated Hon. H. D. Money for Congressman.

**HON. BURWELL B. LEWIS**, Representative in Congress from the Sixth Alabama District, has resigned.

**THE** Ohio State Board of Charities are investigating scandalous charges against the management of the Central Lunatic Asylum at Columbus.

**COL. ALBERT J. MYER**, Chief Signal Officer, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

**THE** Masonic and Odd Fellows' Building at Starkville, Miss., was burned on the 18th. The *Southern Live Stock Journal* office was completely destroyed. Total loss about \$50,000.

**FOUR** men were crushed to death and several others injured in the Yellow Jacket Mine at Gold Hill, Nev., on the 18th, by a carload of tools falling upon them from near the surface to the bottom.

**SAM. S. HOWARD** was hanged at Bastrop, Tex., on the 18th, for the murder of Alexander Farmer in May, 1888.

**THE** first honorary prize of the Berlin International Fishery Exhibition has been awarded to Prof. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. The United States receives the gold medal and address.

**HANLAN** was badly beaten by Ross in the Providence boat race, owing, as claimed by him, to a stitch in the side.

**BOSTON** celebrated the anniversary of Bunker Hill June 17, with great enthusiasm.

**A RECENT** telegram says: A terrible scourge resembling dysentery is prevailing in Adams, Mass., which baffles the skill of physicians. Over 1,000 persons, old and young, have been stricken down. Physicians are busy night and day. Many cases are feared to be fatal. There is little doubt that the epidemic is occasioned by impurities of the water in the reservoir.

**IT** is now known that the losses to the First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., when the doors were reopened, Mr. Anthony called attention to the fact that the President's message had not been read. He said it was a discourtesy to the President, and called for the ayes and nays upon a motion by Mr. Harris to take up the regular business. The motion was carried by nearly a party vote, and three or four bills passed. Mr. Conkling moved to take up the bill fixing the duty on barley malt, which was agreed to. Pending debate Mr. Garland moved to take up the President's message. Mr. Conkling said he had tried to have the message read the day before, but the President's regular order. So the President's message remained upon the table unread.

## MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

**POWERS** of School Boards to Make Rules for the Government of Schools.

The following important decision has been rendered by Judge Nixson of the Supreme Court, in the case of E. L. King vs. Jefferson City School Board:

The only question in this case is whether Rule 11, adopted and enforced by the Board of the Jefferson City School District, in the case of the plaintiff's son, is a legal one.

The question arose on a demurrer to defendant's answer, which set up a breach of the rule by plaintiff's son as a justification for his suspension. The Circuit Court sustained the demurrer.

The rule is as follows: "Any pupil absent six half-days in four consecutive weeks, without satisfactory excuse, shall be suspended from school. The statute provides (Rev. St. 1879, 6740) that 'the Board shall have the power to make all needful rules and regulations for the organization, grading and government of the school in their district.' It is clear that the Legislature entrusted to the school board the duty of making regulations touching the government of the school, of the necessity and propriety of which the courts must not interfere. They are elected by the people of the district, and must be presumed to be competent to make any rules except such as in their best judgment are necessary and proper to promote the objects of our common school system. That the judiciary might intervene in case of rules, manifestly reaching beyond their sphere of action, and relating to subjects wholly unconnected with the management or successful operation of the school, was decided by this Court in *Dritt vs. Snodgrass*, 68 Mo. 388, in which the courts might interfere also in case where the rule was calculated to subvert or retard the leading object of our legislation on the subject, namely, to be a plain one.

It is said that occasional absences from school on the part of the pupil, or 'truancy,' as it is familiarly termed, is of no importance to the school, and that the school board, and its indulgence is therefore not to be attended with such punishment as suspension from school, in attendance on school, and the child has a right to go to the public school, and that right can not be taken away by a rule of the Board, that such rule is a violation of the object of our system of common schools, which was designed to throw open the door to all children, and to give them an opportunity of acquiring such education as will fit them for the duties of life. It is true, but this right of the school is not absolute, and the school board is not bound to receive a child who is a menace to the school, or who is a danger to the health of the other pupils. The pupil, it is urged, is at the school under the protection of the school board, and the school board is responsible for the safety of the child. The school board is not responsible for the safety of the child, but the school board is responsible for the safety of the child.

Taxes are not collected to pay teachers to sit at empty benches, or for the maintenance of pupils. Such absences, when without excuse, are the fault of the parents, who are responsible for the education of their children. The school board is not responsible for the safety of the child, but the school board is responsible for the safety of the child.

The Supreme Court, in the case of the Attorney-General, against Wm. C. France and others, rendered a judgment of ouster against the defendants, and decided that the lottery franchise, commonly known as the Missouri State Lottery, had expired by limitation. This matter has been before the Courts since 1845. It is believed this will finally wind up the lottery business in Missouri.

**George T. Hoagland**, of St. Joseph, has donated a house and ten acres of land in the suburbs of the city, worth \$8,000, to the managers of the Home of the Friendless, to be used as an Orphan's Home.

**DURING** a recent storm at Rushville, Buchanan County, the house of Rufus Hinchman was blown down and his wife fatally hurt.

**DANIEL O'NEIL**, a cutter in the boot and shoe manufactory of Eisecke, Mysenber & Co., at the Penitentiary, Jefferson City, fell from the third-story window of the City Hotel to the sidewalk the other night and was instantly killed. He had recently been subject to attacks of bilious colic and fainting spells, and it is supposed that during one of these he arose from bed and going to the window fell out. Mr. O'Neil was a native of Ireland, was about thirty-four years of age and single. He was a tall, fine-looking man, a good workman, and of good habits.

**GERARD S. CRANE**, a veteran of the Mexican War, died in St. Louis on the 14th. He was born in Newark, N. J., and was sixty-five years of age. In the Mexican War he was a Sergeant in Company A, The Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and served in the battles of Buena Vista, San Jacinto, and San Antonio. He was discharged in 1846, '47 and '48, with Doniphan, Price and Ralls. Since the close of that war he has been a resident of St. Louis.

**THE** four synods of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, appointed an educational commission for the purpose of raising an endowment fund of \$100,000 for a college. The commission met in Clinton, Mo., the 24th of March last, and took the initiative steps to inaugurate the work at once. The work is already in progress.

**A PROPOSITION** to issue \$6,000 in bonds to repair the Court-house at Marshfield was voted on by the people of Webster County, and was carried by a large majority.

**PRETTY** soon it will be needful to have a "color dictionary," for colors are growing numerous, and their names are as novel as the tints. "Waterlilie" is a green which possesses the transparent hue of the waves before they are imbued with the detracting duality of the waters near the shore. "Fableux" is an intense red, while "Austrian crackle" is a light orange-yellow; "clary" is a delicate straw-color, and "oucherde-soil" is an orange-red.

**"A"** is a marigold hue, and "hum-blow" is a deep peach. The champion tint has been dubbed "heliotrope," and is a mixture of violet and mauve.

## A VETO MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

President Hayes sent the following veto message to the Senate to-day:

After mature consideration of the bill entitled, "An act regulating the pay and appointment of Deputy Marshals," I am constrained to withhold my approval, and return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage.

The laws now in force on the subject of the duties of the Revised Statutes of the United States are contained in the following sections of the Revised Statutes: Sec. 2,021. Whenever an election at which Representatives or Delegates in Congress are to be chosen is held in any city or town of 25,000 inhabitants or upwards, the Marshal for the district in which such city or town is situated, on application in writing of at least two citizens residing in such city or town, appoint special Deputy Marshals, whose duty it shall be, when required thereto, to aid and assist the Marshal in the performance of his duties.

Sec. 2,022. The Marshal and his general Deputies shall keep the peace and support and protect the Supervisors of Election in the discharge of their duties, preserve order in the places of registration and at such polls, prevent fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting thereat, or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and at the place of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, after the election or after registration or voting, to arrest and take into custody with or without process, any person who commits, or attempts or offers to commit, any of the acts or offenses hereby prohibited, or who commits any offense against the laws of the United States; but no person shall be arrested without process, except in case of an offense committed in the presence of the Marshal or his general or special Deputies, or either of them; and for the purpose of arrest or preservation of the peace the Supervisors of Election shall in the absence of the Marshal or his general or special Deputies, have the same duties and powers as Deputy Marshals; nor shall any person on the day of such election be arrested without process for any offense committed on the day of registration.

Sec. 2,023. Whenever any arrest is made under any provision of this title, the person so arrested shall forthwith be brought before a Commissioner, Judge or Court of the United States for the examination of the offenses alleged, and such Commissioner, Judge or Court shall proceed in respect thereto as authorized by law in the case of crime against the United States.

Sec. 2,024. The Marshal or his general Deputies, or such special Deputies as are specially empowered by the Court of the United States for the examination of the offenses alleged, or by the Commissioner, Judge or Court of the United States, shall have the same duties and powers as Deputy Marshals; nor shall any person on the day of such election be arrested without process for any offense committed on the day of registration.

Sec. 2,025. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or pretense, who obstructs, hinders, or prevents the free attendance or presence at such places of registration, or at such polls of election, or at such places of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, after the election or after registration or voting, shall be liable to imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$200 and not more than \$500, or by both imprisonment and fine, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

Sec. 2,026. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or pretense, who obstructs, hinders, or prevents the free attendance or presence at such places of registration, or at such polls of election, or at such places of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, after the election or after registration or voting, shall be liable to imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$200 and not more than \$500, or by both imprisonment and fine, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

Sec. 2,027. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or pretense, who obstructs, hinders, or prevents the free attendance or presence at such places of registration, or at such polls of election, or at such places of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, after the election or after registration or voting, shall be liable to imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$200 and not more than \$500, or by both imprisonment and fine, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

Sec. 2,028. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or pretense, who obstructs, hinders, or prevents the free attendance or presence at such places of registration, or at such polls of election, or at such places of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, after the election or after registration or voting, shall be liable to imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$200 and not more than \$500, or by both imprisonment and fine, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

Sec. 2,029. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or pretense, who obstructs, hinders, or prevents the free attendance or presence at such places of registration, or at such polls of election, or at such places of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, after the election or after registration or voting, shall be liable to imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$200 and not more than \$500, or by both imprisonment and fine, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

Sec. 2,030. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or pretense, who obstructs, hinders, or prevents the free attendance or presence at such places of registration, or at such polls of election, or at such places of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, after the election or after registration or voting, shall be liable to imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$200 and not more than \$500, or by both imprisonment and fine, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

Sec. 2,031. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or pretense, who obstructs, hinders, or prevents the free attendance or presence at such places of registration, or at such polls of election, or at such places of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, after the election or after registration or voting, shall be liable to imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$200 and not more than \$500, or by both imprisonment and fine, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

Sec. 2,032. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or pretense, who obstructs, hinders, or prevents the free attendance or presence at such places of registration, or at such polls of election, or at such places of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, after the election or after registration or voting, shall be liable to imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$200 and not more than \$500, or by both imprisonment and fine, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

Sec. 2,033. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or pretense, who obstructs, hinders, or prevents the free attendance or presence at such places of registration, or at such polls of election, or at such places of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, after the election or after registration or voting, shall be liable to imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$200 and not more than \$500, or by both imprisonment and fine, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

Sec. 2,034. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or pretense, who obstructs, hinders, or prevents the free attendance or presence at such places of registration, or at such polls of election, or at such places of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, after the election or after registration or voting, shall be liable to imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$200 and not more than \$500, or by both imprisonment and fine, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

Sec. 2,035. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or pretense, who obstructs, hinders, or prevents the free attendance or presence at such places of registration, or at such polls of election, or at such places of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, after the election or after registration or voting, shall be liable to imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$200 and not more than \$500, or by both imprisonment and fine, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

Sec. 2,036. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or pretense, who obstructs, hinders, or prevents the free attendance or presence at such places of registration, or at such polls of election, or at such places of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, after the election or after registration or voting, shall be liable to imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$200 and not more than \$500, or by both imprisonment and fine, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

Sec. 2,037. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or pretense, who obstructs, hinders, or prevents the free attendance or presence at such